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THE REFLECTOR.

THE DAY OF REST.

The man, who constantly pursues his worldly objects without allowing himself a moment's leisure, gradually acquires, by a sort of moral gravitation, an accelerated and feverish intensity of action, which, if not checked in one way or another, ends in extravagance, bankruptcy and ruin. By wholly diverting his thoughts one day in seven from business, and turning them upon the high and glorious subject of his intellectual and moral relations to God, his fellow-men, and the universe, he cools the fever of his mind; and when he takes up his affairs again on Monday morning, he is surprised to find with how much clearer judgment he considers the plans and purposes of which he took leave on Saturday. He now perceives errors, that before escaped his attention,—rejects imprudent projects that before presented themselves in tempting colors to his heated fancy—and if his gains at the end of the week be one seventh less, they will probably at the end of the year, be seventy fold more. Instead of being a miserable bankrupt, he will be a thriving, healthy, happy man. We have no hesitation in saying that the fault we have here indicated of a too urgent pursuit of worldly gain, is a common trait in the character of our countrymen, and that a more exclusive devotion of the Sabbath to repose and religious contemplation would be a most wholesome corrective of the evil. We strain every nerve to the utmost, employ every cent of capital that we own or can borrow, and not content with obtaining an honorable subsistence for ourselves and our families by the regular practice of our respective callings, grasp, with an agonizing effort, at any project that holds out the least prospect of extraordinary gain. What follows? A few persons amass immense fortunes, the possession of which has no very favorable effect upon their own characters, or those of their children. The rest—at the first little convulsion in the world of business—are swept—like dead leaves before a November blast—into the gulf of bankruptcy. It would be vain to deny that the general habits of our active men of every class correspond in the main with this description; and it is, in our opinion, equally certain, that a real and *bona-fide* suspension of worldly cares one day in seven would greatly improve—were it only by its negative and sedative effects—the state of mind which leads to these extravagant efforts and their disastrous results. It is, in short, clear to us, that the labor of the community—by being suspended one day in seven—becomes, not less, but on the contrary a great deal more productive of mere wealth, than it otherwise would be.

But this view of the subject, however important, is by no means the most so of those which may be taken of it. The object of all this toil and trouble—these convulsive strainings and desperate enterprises—is, after all, the acquisition of the means of subsistence—meat, clothes, and fire,—nothing more. But this, though a legitimate object of pursuit in life, is far from being the only one. It belongs entirely to our lower and animal nature. The intellectual and moral principle—the God within the mind—that loftier and nobler portion of our being, by which we would hold affinity with the sublime Spirit that created and informs the universe—this too has its claims; and they are of a far more urgent and momentous character than those of the other. But how can we do them justice if our thoughts are forever absorbed, without the interruption of a day, an hour, a moment, in the routine of business? Our intellectual and moral nature is refined and exalted by study, solitary musing, or instructive conversation on elevated subjects—by the interchange of kind and charitable feelings—by the contemplation of the goodness of the Creator, as shewn forth in the majesty, harmony, and beauty of his works. If we mean to rise in the scale of being above the tools we work with, or the brute animals that we employ, we must allow ourselves time for these ennobling and delightful pursuits. The merchant must not nail himself forever to his counter like a bad shilling; and the lawyer should remember that there is one Supreme Court in which his precedents will lose their authority, and his special pleas their importance—that there is one case, and that his own, which he must finally argue upon its merits. Let it be enough, that the business of the world is pursued with unremitted activity and perseverance from Monday morning to Saturday night.—When Sunday comes, let the weary be at rest—let the laborer of every kind cease from his toil, and go up to the house of God, not to ruminate upon the affairs of the preceding week, or to lay new plans for the coming one—but to yield up his whole soul to the lofty contemplations which the scene and service

are fitted to inspire—to feel the ravishing influence of sacred song—to indulge the devout aspirations that lift the humble spirit in holy trances to the footstool of the Almighty. Nor let him think it too hard, if in the mean time his letters remain unread in the Post-Office. They will not grow stale before to-morrow.—His communion with God is of much more consequence than his correspondence with his agent or consignee.

N. A. Review.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the citizens of the State of Maine assembled in the Rev. Mr. TAPPAN'S Meeting-house, in Augusta, on the 30th day of July 1830, PETER SPRAGUE, of Hallowell, rose and remarked that it was necessary that some one should be designated to preside at the meeting; and in looking round the assembly for a suitable person to perform that duty, he noticed a venerable soldier of the Revolution, who fought by the side of Lafayette, and was the companion of Washington,—and as it was the object of the meeting to perpetuate the liberties for which they contended, he would take the liberty to nominate the person to whom he had alluded—and accordingly nominated Gen. JOHN K. SMITH, of Portland, who was chosen President by an unanimous vote. SAMUEL M. POOD, of Bucksport, and REUEL WASHBURN, of Livermore, were chosen Secretaries. The Throne of Grace was address in an appropriate and fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. TAPPAN.—On motion of JOHN HOLMES, of Alfred, a committee consisting of one member from each county was raised to prepare and report an Address to the People of the State. The Committee were John Holmes of York; Samuel Fessenden, of Cumberland; Ebenezer Farley, of Lincoln; Thomas Fillebrown, of Kennebec; Allen Gilman, of Penobscot; David Eastman, of Waldo; James Osgood, of Oxford; and Samuel Eastman, of Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Portland, a similar committee was raised to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The committee consisted of Joseph Adams, of Cumberland; Thomas Savage, of York; John Dole, of Lincoln; Timothy Boutelle, of Kennebec; Benjamin Butman, of Penobscot; Aaron Holbrook, of Waldo; Andrew Peters, of Hancock; Isaac Farrar, of Somerset; and George French, of Oxford.

The Convention then adjourned one hour.

In the afternoon, the Convention met according to adjournment, and Mr. HOLMES reported the following Address, which was unanimously accepted.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE:

Frequent assemblies of the people are essential to the preservation of liberty. The great charter of English liberty was wrested from her Kings by assemblies met “to consult together for the common good,” and to popular assemblies may be ascribed, “the petition of rights” granted by Charles the First, the “Habeas Corpus” by Charles the Second, and “the Bill of Rights” by the Prince and Princess of Orange, which constitute the boasted privileges of our British ancestors.

But rights reluctantly conceded, should be vigilantly guarded. An ambitious Executive Chief, no matter what his title, is never disposed to believe that he can have too much power,—not inclined to believe that he can be induced to do evil, he considers all restraints, as stumbling blocks in his way of doing good.—England with her boasted charter of liberty—renewed, enlarged, repealed and re-enacted, has so late as 1795, by act of Parliament prohibited all political meeting of more than fifty persons, to petition or consult without public notice and the superintendence of the magistrates.

We have better security for freedom of thought, and expression. The right to consult and deliberate is guaranteed by our written constitution. By the Bill of Rights of this State, “the people have a right, at all times in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult together for the common good, to give instructions to their representatives and to request of either department of the Government, by petition or remonstrance, redress of their wrongs and grievances”—and by the Constitution of the United States, Congress is expressly prohibited to abridge “the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

Now if these constitutional enactments have any longer, any efficacy, and if this is a peaceable and orderly meeting, we are legally and constitutionally assembled, even if it be without the approbation of the officers of the General Government. Indeed, as we are assembled for the purpose of scrutinizing the acts of that Government and of inquiring whereof it has done certain things, it is not to be expected that its new fledged officers would license or approve us, without the consent of their master.—And it is not improbable that this numerous assembly of distinguished citi-

zens will be the object of obliquy, reproach and calumny from the minions of Executive patronage, through the organ of a subsidized and venal press.

The Constitution of the United States was the result of compromise and concession of States, equally sovereign and independent. The legislative powers were divided between the States in the Senate and the people numerically in the House. The executive power was to be exercised by a concurrence of the people in the President and of the States in the Senate and from these combined was to emanate the *Judiciary*, independent of both in the tenure of office, and a final tribunal to expound the constitution which was to be “the supreme law of the land.”

No subject perhaps so perplexed and embarrassed the framers of the constitution as that of the executive power. The prerogatives of war and peace, of the disbursement of money, of appointments to office, of treaties and compacts with foreign nations and of the veto upon acts of legislation of the two Houses of Congress to be vested in a single individual and exercised at discretion, would be to combine in him the essential attributes of royalty, and (no matter what his title,) he in effect, would be the monarch. It became, therefore a people jealous of their liberties, and just emerged from a conflict against a prerogative to disrobe the President of certain ordinary executive powers and limit him in most of the rest—consequently the power to make war was vested exclusively in Congress, disbursements were limited to appropriations made by law, appointments to office were to be with the advice and consent of the Senate, treaties were not to be made without the concurrence of two thirds of the same body, and a qualified negative only was allowed the President in legislation—as two thirds of each House enact a law without his approbation and against his will. Guarded and secured as this seemed to be, it was nevertheless feared that with the proneness of man to accumulate power, there was still more vested in the President than was consistent with safety to the public liberty. It was readily conceded that it is not fair to reason against a grant of power from its possible abuse, but it was insisted moreover that a jealous people should be quite cautious how they granted any power which might be easily, gradually and imperceptibly increased. Hence suitable barriers against executive encroachments and usurpations were sought and urged with patriotic solicitude. From the man who filled the eye of every member of the convention, for the first Chief Magistrate, no danger was apprehended. It was well known, for it had been proved, that Washington wished for power for no other purpose but to promote the happiness and prosperity of his country, and to secure and establish its liberties. It was hoped even that his mantle would fall on his successors and that his example would be a sufficient security against executive encroachments. This confidence on the one hand and the weakness of the confederation of '78 on the other, induced many to concede executive powers which, in the hands of vice and ambition are dangerous and subversive of liberty. Many have believed and the opinion is gaining strength, that the election rights and duties of a Chief Magistrate, is the rock of all others, on which our liberties may be finally wrecked.

Although the power of declaring war is vested in Congress, yet that of receiving “ambassadors and other public ministers,” which may be an act of war, is reserved to the President alone.

The power to “nominate and by and with the advice of the Senate to appoint” the officers of government the President alone can “fill vacancies which may happen in the recess of the Senate.” The constitution has no where defined what is a vacancy happening in the recess, nor has it determined whether the removing and appointing powers are one and the same. The President however has in the recess of the Senate usurped the power of moving able and faithful officers and supplying their places with his own favorites under the pretext that this is filling vacancies happening in the recess. This power of removal had, for the last forty years, been exercised but in extraordinary cases, had created no alarm and elicited but very little discussion. The leading and most distinguishing advocates for the adoption of the Constitution had insisted that, by its provisions the removing was none other than the appointing power. But all the predecessors of President Jackson had occasionally removed officers who had become disqualified in the recess and appointed others in their stead. As the public good appeared to be the object and was thereby promoted, no very strict inquiry was made.

But President Jackson commenced his executive duties or rather the exer-

cise of his executive powers on the 4th of March, 1829, and here a new era commences in the annals of our confederated republic. The Senate, his executive council, was detained the unprecedented period of fourteen days, and very little was done. But so soon as they were discharged, he began a work of destruction, at which, it seems to us, a tyrant should blush. In a single month he removed, more from office and chiefly without any cause which the public know or can imagine than had been removed by his six predecessors in forty years, and before the close of the first session of Congress, more than three times the number. Yes, it seems indisputable and is certainly undisputed that he by himself and his subordinates has already displaced two thousand, for no other imaginable crime but that they were not the supporters of his election. Such a procedure, so unprecedented, began to awake inquiry. It was perceived that the power of removal which created a vacancy and of filling the vacancy thus created, in the recess of the Senate, was given by implication only—that these vacancies thus created and filled in the recess, were to remain filled until the end of the next session of the Senate and that the expiration of the officer's term not happening in the session, might be supposed to happen in the recess, and that the President might, if he saw fit, always pass by the Senate and set them at defiance. It was therefore believed that a correction for such an abuse of power existed somewhere, and it could be found no where else, but in the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the executive, representing the States.

To the Senate, therefore, we looked with extreme solicitude to correct or justify this novel procedure. The people could see no good reason why officers of fidelity, ability and experience should be removed to give place to others who were untied and whose characters were, many of them doubtful, to say the least.—They reasoned from the common concerns of life, that the tried servant was the safest to be trusted. They understood from a practice of forty years that if an officer conducted well he was to be retained and they therefore felt that it was gross injustice to remove him, without a knowledge of a charge preferred against him. They saw moreover that this experiment of dispensing with tried experience and substituting new and unpractised men, to manage great and intricate concerns, was against the soundest maxims of common sense. But above all, they witnessed with excessive alarm the accumulated executive patronage, which necessarily resulted from this system of proscription. The tenure of office was made to depend upon devotion to the ruling chief. The inquiry was not “is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution,” but to what reward is he entitled for his exertions in the election and his adhesion since? In the number of removals we could perceive neither reason nor precedent—we had witnessed nothing like it.

The fact, that the removals of a single year had far exceeded those of the forty preceding and under six different administrations had been alleged and proved, without an attempt at contradiction. Not a creature of the administration, down even to the hiring of a partisan newspaper, has called it in question.—We are hence led to this alternative, that President Jackson is inspired with more than human wisdom to see in so short a period, faults in so many officers which had escaped all his predecessors, and merits in their successors which no one else could see, or that the removals were for opinion sake—in other words persecution. The latter inference painful and mortifying as it is, is not uncharitable. President Jackson, when he commenced, could know nothing of the merits of the officers. We have not learnt that, in a single instance, a removal was preceded by inquiry or notice to the officer removed. In the case of Gen. Harrison, minister to Colombia, the removal was before it was ascertained that he had arrived at his place of destination. The recall of all the foreign ministers and the appointment of successors, at such enormous expense, was without a pretext of fault on their part or any peculiar merit in their successors, except a devotion to the chief. These appointments so far from an improvement, are decidedly and emphatically for the worse. There are few instances indeed, which the removals can be accounted for upon any other hypothesis but “a system of rewards and punishments”—and to crown the whole the money for the outfits and salaries was drawn from the treasury without an appropriation and in defiance of the constitution. Still we hoped that the President might have had reasons for this unparalleled proscription which might have excused if not justified him. We were slow to believe that when no political principle divided us, when no crisis endangered the liberties of the people, no scheme of policy was to be enforced,

which required a new corps of officers, that a President of the United States could forget his high responsibility and descend to acts of favoritism and revenge. The President himself had given us a precept entirely at war with such a motive. In his letter of 1817, to Mr. Monroe, he gave a rule of practice which if proper then, is far more proper now.

“Upon every selection, party and party feeling should be avoided: Now is the time to exterminate that monster Party Spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice—pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, rendered illustrious its rulers.”

If Gen. Jackson, then, knew what he was saying and in reality what he said, we are utterly astonished and confounded at his course. Never did practice so flatly give the lie to principle—never was man so emphatically condemned from his own mouth. Did we not discover so many intolerable blunders, in his boasted “reform” there might be some charity. But of the substitutes for the officers removed, from the discoveries already made, there is a large proportion unqualified and not a few totally profligate, unprincipled and irresponsible. Some have been rejected by the Senate for vices, at which humanity shudders—and others were so openly profane and profligate that common decency demanded their removal before they were submitted to the Senate.

In this state of things and with these facts before us, it was hoped at least that President Jackson would satisfy us, that the public interest required these new and high handed measures. As the people were not prepared to expect persecution for the exercise of the elective franchise and as these unprecedented removals had fallen exclusively upon those who entertained a preference for Mr. Adams, or were neutral and their places were supplied with his own creatures, with very little regard to their merits, it was believed that a man, who had boasted so much of his frankness and independence would never refuse to give the reasons for his acts, even to the humblest individual who might ask them. How, then, are we surprised that a call for reasons made in the Senate of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the executive, was refused upon the ground that the President acted upon his “high responsibility,” and during his term was answerable to no earthly tribunal. Had patriotism dictated the measure, what tyrant would have refused to disclose the motive? How? A chief magistrate of a republic a right to act without giving reasons! Then is his sovereign will a law to himself!—And are the public, hitherto jealous of their liberties ready to subscribe to these prerogative doctrines? Has the highest servant of the republic (and President Jackson is nothing more) a right to cloud his acts in impenetrable darkness? Disclosures here are not forbidden lest they might effect our foreign relations—nor is secrecy required to preserve private character. It is an affair which exclusively concerns ourselves and the officers removed demand the inquiry. In such a case, the principle and genius of our government forbid all mystery.—“Give us light,” we exclaim. If you had any reason, you know what it was, and why not tell us? Is it that you love darkness rather than light because your deeds are evil, and you will not come to the light lest these deeds should be re-proved? Let despots act in sullen silence, but republicans should be ever ready to strip the veil from the face of mystery.

In examining the principle of this administration, its policy towards the tribes of Indians within the States has not escaped the observation of this Convention. These tribes are but the remnants of great and powerful nations, the exclusive sovereigns of the land. Their limits have been circumscribed from time to time by treaties with the States and the United States—always valid and inviolable when we thereby acquired peace of land. Treaties with them existed at the adoption of the constitution and were recognised and made valid by that instrument as the supreme law of the land, “any law or constitution of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.” Since last time these treaties

have been renewed modified and confirmed and treaties with Indians whether within the limits of a State or not have been made in the same manner and with the same solemnities as with other foreign powers. We have repeatedly guaranteed to them their territory and rights, and their essential powers of sovereignty in peace and war have never until this time been questioned. But Georgia and other States have undertaken to legislate these Indians away by taxing them without their consent, transporting them for trials into foreign jurisdictions, depriving them of a Jury of the vicinage and making them incompetent as witnesses in controversies with the whites—against these tyrannical and oppressive acts, these tribes demand of us protection according to treaty stipulations, and President Jackson's answer is, "we will provide you a home beyond the Mississippi, and there you must go or submit to these laws of which you complain."—Among the oppressive acts of the British Government, against which we protested in our declaration of Independence were those of "taxing us without our consent," "depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury," "transporting us beyond sea to be tried for pretended offences," and claiming "the power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever." We were the subjects of the British King, had the rights, as we insisted, of all Englishmen, and for being deprived of them, we were justified in appealing to arms. But the poor Indian, who never submitted to a ny earthly jurisdiction but that of his tribe, must be taxed without his consent, by a State or party to the Union, deprived of a jury of his countrymen and transported for trial to a foreign jurisdiction and no red man can testify to his innocence and he must submit finally to the legislation of the white man "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."!!! And we the United States, with our treaties staring us in the face, look tamely on and permit a State to annul our solemn compacts authorized and confirmed by the constitution and to practice this merciless tyranny upon the defenseless savage. One reason gravely urged for driving him off, is that he is becoming civilized and establishing a government and enacting laws calculated to insure him all the benefits of civilization. The benevolence and philanthropy which induced us to encourage the Cherokee in the arts of civil life, have proved too successful and it has become necessary to drive him back to the savage state! To what absurdity do cupidity drive rational beings! What judgments are in store for the nation which will thus trifle with its pledged faith! After treating with these tribes for half a century, and honestly or fraudulently obtaining most of their lands by negotiation exclusively, we have just learnt that all these treaties are void for want of power in the United States to make them! The Indian had no land there, all belonged to the State, and we shall have to refund Georgia and the others, for all the lands sold by the United States within their chartered limits; and moreover, every Indian taxed within those States, whether he pays or not, will be enumerated to swell their representation in Congress, in order to keep down the eastern States.

It seems to us, that nearly connected with this subject, is that of the Judiciary. The President, in the same message in which he divulges his policy, to remove the Indians, proposes a modification of the Judiciary so novel and extraordinary that it, at first, excited the ridicule of every constitutional lawyer. The number of the supreme judges was to be increased, and they were to be divided into two equal parts, and to hold alternate sessions. The effect of which would consequently be that a majority of one half might determine a question of constitutional law and a majority of the other half might reverse it, and that one third of the whole court might decide that the State laws which drove off the Indians were constitutional and that the decision would stand, if the other two thirds were unanimous against it. That the President had any such thing in view we would not readily presume. Such a thought was probably beyond the limits of his mind, though some shrewd cabinet minister might perceive that the supreme judiciary would have to give a final decision on the subject of Indian rights, and that a modification of that tribunal would be found necessary to meet the exigency. The "nullifying" doctrines of the south seem to favor the same views. If a single State can to all intents and purposes annul a law of Congress and even a treaty, and hurl defiance into the teeth of Congress and the federal judiciary, the Georgia laws against the Indians can be enforced in spite of the United States—may more, we are bound to assist that State in the execution of her law against the Cherokees—even if it is to butcher every one who resists.

We shall not, in a popular assembly, express our views at large on so deep and grave a subject as this. But we must be allowed to express our astonishment that any State can indulge the traitor-thought that its obligations to the Union were only binding at its own discretion—that all the acts and doings of the federal government were ad-

merely, which a State might observe or reject at its will, and that all the formality of legislative, executive and judicial powers, provided in the federal constitution, are matters of advice and recommendation only! When we reflect that, for the want of these coercive powers, the Union was on the brink of destruction, and that the grand object of the federal convention was to grant them, we do confess our utter surprise at this late period of our history to hear it asserted that a single State may hold the Union at defiance. We had entertained the settled belief that the object of the constitution was to provide an arbitrator or umpire to determine the conflicts and equalize the rights of the States, so that no one could exercise powers and privileges above the rest, or deviate, at will, from the principles of the compact. A "supreme law of the land," to ride over all State power, with a judiciary, the exclusive expounders of this "supreme law," and yet a State—a single member of the confederacy—a right to annul this "supreme law," thus expounded! Monstrous! Judges with permanent offices and salaries, and such powers as these should, we admit, be circumscribed, more than other men within the boundaries of official duty, and when a political question comes necessarily before them, they cannot be too circumspect. They should moreover, abstain from all temptation, and always relinquish their offices before they become candidates for popular election. However it may have been in some of the States, we are not aware that the federal judges have violated these precautions, or given cause to any one to speak reproachfully. As high and transcendent as this power of the federal judiciary is, and though we admit that the exercise of it should be watched with a vigilant and even jealous eye, still it was necessary,—the constitution has granted it, and the State that resists it is out of the Union, or must be made to submit!! This Convention, therefore, impressed with these solemn truths, and relying upon these essential and vital principles, do hereby PROTEST against the pernicious and disorganizing doctrines inculcated in South Carolina and elsewhere, and we are ready to maintain in any proper manner that they are dangerous and unconstitutional.

The President in his message, proposed to the consideration of Congress another subject of a novel and extraordinary character. The Bank of the United States had been determined constitutional by every department of the government, yet the President pretends to doubt, & proposes as a substitute (where he entertains no constitutional doubt,) a BANK based upon the national revenues. Bills to be issued, upon the credit of the government, the machine with all its branches to be subject to executive control, and the issues, of course, to increase executive patronage. Such an engine of corruption has met its fate in the house of its friends. Whether the able and statesmanlike report of the Chairman of "the Ways and Means" was prompted, in any degree, by a rival of the projector of the scheme, is of little importance—certain it is, this plot at subsidy and corruption, has providentially got its quietus.

Our attention has been also called to the extraordinary exercise by the President of another power. By the constitution of Great Britain, the King has an absolute negative upon both Houses of Parliament, so that no law can pass without his approbation. This power to stop legislation entirely, is one of the highest prerogatives of royalty, and the first charge in our declaration of Independence against the British King, was that "he had refused his assent to laws the most wholesome, and necessary for the public good." The Constitution of the United States has given to the President a qualified negative only; so that if he disapproves, he shall return the act with his reasons, and if then it is passed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress, it becomes a law without his approbation. If he retains it ten days, it also becomes a law, unless Congress by adjournment, within that time, prevents its return. Former Presidents have been exceedingly cautious in the exercise of this high trust, and we believe have never done it except where their objections were constitutional. The expediency of any measure, it was hitherto believed, would be best determined by the Representatives of the People. But towards the close of the last session, several acts were presented to the President for his approbation. One for an appropriation for a road from Maysville in Kentucky—another for a continuation of the Cumberland Road—a third for subscription of stock in the Louisville Canal, and a fourth for erecting light houses on our own coasts. As the constitution made it the duty of the President to give his reasons for his negative, he made the attempt in the case of the Maysville Road. But so abortive was the attempt, so utterly confused and contradictory, that no rational being can possibly understand what he meant. He seems to think that the appropriation would be constitutional, if this road were national, but he doubts the fact, after it had been settled by both houses of Congress. But he has rejected that for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, (the national

character of which he had no doubt, and for the same reasons. He seems to be in favor of a national tariff; (and what tariff is not national,) and winds off by involving all in the profoundest mystery, and setting conjecture at defiance of his meaning and object. This attempt to steer between two parties, was so awkward and so unsatisfactory, even to himself, that he concluded to pursue with the rest the same prudent course he had done in the cases of removals from office, and to give no more reasons. By returning the Louisville and Light House Bills, he not only avoids the troublesome business of giving reasons, but has an absolute, instead of a qualified negative. These acts were passed within ten days of the adjournment, and in such cases, they do not become laws, if retained. As more than three fourths of the public acts are usually passed within 10 days of close of the session, the President might by this contrivance, control absolutely nearly the whole legislation, and not be accountable to any earthly tribunal. Why the Light House Bill which appropriated near \$30,000 for this State, is withheld to us is inexplicable. Is it to be among the extraordinary notions of this extraordinary administration, that it is unconstitutional to build a light house? This administration seems to have an aversion to all light, so much so, that even the poor mariner in a tempestuous night is denied the consolation of a light house. These days of darkness and deeds of darkness, are gloomy presages of the destruction of liberty.

We regret that we have still to add to the catalogue of serious complaints against this administration. The Press, and the Post Office were intended to be the sources and channels of information. As the one is necessary to furnish, so is the other to convey correct intelligence to the people. The reputation of both had become such that they had acquired the public confidence. Any executive control over these might well excite the most serious alarm. Let newspaper editors be tempted or bought, and let Post Offices become servile or corrupt, and both combined might, in four years, become an engine which would lay the temple of liberty in the dust. But the Press has been subsidized. An unparalleled number of editors has been appointed to office. The presses of these hirelings are become vehicles of the vilest calumny against every one who dares to question the infallibility of the President. The Post Master General is made a member of "the cabinet," and a universal proscription has been determined on and enforced under the auspices of the President and his ministers. All worth preserving of these valuable establishments is gone, and instead of guarding, as they should the sacred altar of freedom, they are combined to pollute and profane it. It is the President's press, and the President's Post Office. Let the remnant of editors who have continued faithful, be encouraged—they have a work to perform in our political redemption. All the reform which had been so vauntingly promised, turns out to be encroachments and usurpations of executive power, and all the "retrenchment" is a wasteful prodigality, necessarily consequent upon the management of complicated concerns by inexperienced men, having no other merits but that they are devoted partisans. The Post Office has not only lost its character for fairness and impartiality, but it has been accurately ascertained that its funds have been wasted to an enormous amount.

With all these grounds of complaint and alarm, we can perceive no good which can, in any degree, be fairly ascribed to the administration. Congress, not President Jackson, nor his party, has agreed to pay our militia claims, so far as they had been liquidated and recommended by the two former administrations. Congress has repealed an offensive part of the tariff of 1823, which was imposed on us by southern Jackson members, and has reduced the duties on certain articles of necessary consumption, such as tea, coffee, &c. a measure proposed four years ago, and brought to maturity, at the last session without the aid of Jackson or any of his cabinet.

But the President and his cabinet have effected nothing. No measure, at home, of executive recommendation, has either failed, or has ended in prodigality or national disgrace. Nothing has been gained from abroad. The negotiations for the colonial trade, from which so much was promised, has, it is ascertained, terminated in nothing but a secret session, to keep expectation alive and conceal the disappointment from the people. In our local concerns, we perceive the same tyranny, the same relentless persecution, the same hunger for office, which constitute the sum and substance of Jackson Patriotism. In this State, if a mob of office-holders is unable to tempt, or scandalize the people out of their rights, it will usurp the government and hold the reigns by brutal force. A certain Mr. Hall, of the Senate, held the chair, when he had no more right to preside in the body than any stranger, deprived members of their seats and suffrage, and stopped the progress of business, at an enormous expense, and in direct and flagrant violation of the constitution of the State.

Though our present excellent Governor was elected by a fair majority, a most wanton attempt was made to defeat him, by this same brutal force.—The Jackson party in Maine is become desperate and determined to carry the State, in defiance of the decided majority against them. Not content with every office, small or great, which the President or his minions can bestow, and more than their equal proportion of State's Offices besides, they would lay the axe of proscription to the root, and exterminate every man who will not sing hosanna to the military chieftain.

Fellow Citizens:—These are the men with whom we have to contend. On our side, numbers, political integrity and republican principles. On theirs, madness and desperation, brandishing the sword of relentless proscription, and disseminating the poison of calumny and detraction. Is the contrast illiberal or unfair? Look at the history of our last September election and decide. Neither age, condition, or sex—nor even the regions of the globe, were proof against the envenomed poison of the slanderer's tongue. At the next election, we may expect all this, and we must be prepared for it. Slanderous, vulgar and filthy depositions will be again circulated when it shall be too late to expose them. Let these infuriated partisans pretend what they will, let them affect to admit that such things are a disgrace to their party, and injure their cause; but be on your guard, and be assured that these disgraceful expedients are in character and will be tried again.

We have examined, and we think with candor, the various objectionable acts and principles of the Jackson party. We would nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice, and we speak these things more in sorrow than in anger. We wish them from our hearts a speedy, thorough and effectual reformation. But we deem it an act of duty to point the people to those things which endanger their liberties. The President has made gigantic strides towards despotism.

He has, in the recess of the Senate, created vacancies, for no other ostensible purpose, but to fill them with his creatures—and when inquired of for his reasons he has refused to give them.

He has set at naught the counsel and advice of the Senate—has urged upon them nominations utterly disgraceful, and has taken advantage of the absence of members to renominate those whom the Senate had rejected.

Though his duty required that he should "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," he has refused to protect the Indians against the oppression of the State of Georgia, though bound by the solemn stipulation of treaties.

He has proposed such modification of the Judicial department as to destroy all confidence in its decisions; and has in effect, conceded to Georgia the right to annul a supreme law of the United States.

He has endeavored to abolish the Bank of the United States and substitute one based on the revenues of the government, thereby to make the money of the people subservient to the increase and perpetuation of executive power.

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good"—and has involved his reasons in impenetrable darkness.

He has subsidized the press and converted the Post Office into an engine of tyranny.

His "reform" has consisted in removing good officers and substituting bad ones—and his "retrenchment" is an increased expenditure and waste of public money to reward favorites.

His mercenaries in this State are prepared, organized and disciplined to sacrifice every one who hesitates at submission. Such it seems to us is the President and his party.

And this is the party which has arrogated to itself the exclusive name of republican: We deprecate tyranny and will expose and resist it whatever pretext it may assume. We hold that the Chief Magistrate of the Union can do wrong, and when he claims the power in himself to remove officers and appoint others for the evident purpose of increasing patronage and power, it is our right to demand his reasons and his duty to give them. That when members of Congress and particularly of the Senate are preferred for the principal and best offices, it endangers the independence of those bodies and accumulates power in the executive chief.

That to re-nominate a candidate once rejected by the Senate, without reasons the most palpable and imperative, is a direct insult to that body, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

That for the President to permit a State to violate a treaty, is a gross neglect of his duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"—That no State can legally and constitutionally resist a decision of the Supreme Judiciary in exposition of the laws or Constitution of the United States.

That to subject the Treasury to the management of a federal Bank, under the control or influence of the executive, would be to place in his hands a power subversive of the Constitution.

That to subsidize the press, is a stride to despotism—that the exclusive control of the Post Office is another.

That in drawing money from the Treasury without appropriation, to furnish outfits for ministers appointed in the recess, for no other purpose but to carry on the work of proscription and all this in the name of "retrenchment" is prodigality and hypocrisy combined.

That to organize the officers of the United States to manage and control State elections, is destructive of the elective franchise.

That for a Judge to be a candidate for election to an important station, endangers the administration of justice.

And that each of the two Houses of the Legislature of this State is the exclusive and final Judge of the election and qualification of its own members. These are among the principles which we profess, and which we pledge ourselves to maintain and if these are not republican then we confess we are not republicans. But believing as we do that they are vital principles of constitutional liberty, and that they conflict with the policy of the Jackson party we deem it our solemn and imperative duty to resist that party, and to expose its enormities, UNTIL THE PEOPLE EFFECT A CURE.

Mr. ADAMS reported the following resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the nomination of our present Chief Magistrate,

JONATHAN C. HUNTON, for Governor for the ensuing political year; and that we recommend all fair and the most energetic exertions to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we fully and cordially approve the doings of the Representatives in the Legislature of this State, during the last winter; and that their strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and their support of the rights of the People against a party, whose watchword was "disorganization," entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their constituents.

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the best interests of our State, that men of talents, of private worth, and political integrity, who will have a single eye to the good of the whole, should be elected to our Senate and House of Representatives; and that we recommend to the people to use strenuous efforts to elect such men.

Resolved, That we concur in the opinion of Mr. Madison, expressed by him in the first Congress, that removals from office for difference of political opinion, and for party purposes is a gross abuse of the power of the President, rendering him unworthy of that important station.

Resolved, That it is the peculiar and imperative duty of the Executive of the United States to execute the laws—that treaties are by the constitution the Supreme Law of the land, that all such treaties whether with Indian Nations or others, ought to be held sacred and inviolate until annulled, by the parties thereto, and that the neglect of the President to execute the treaties with certain Indian nations, made by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and thus undertaking to violate the obligations on our part is a palpable dereliction of duty and a dangerous assumption of power.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, by their opposition to the system of proscription for opinion's sake, and their able vindication of the character of New England from the foul imputations attempted to be thrown on it by the Senators of the South, are entitled to the approbation, and thanks of the people of this State, and of the friends of Union, Liberty and the Constitution in every part of the country.

Resolved, That in seeking relief from the dangerous and alarming course of the present National Administration, we in common with the friends of Union, Liberty, and the Constitution in every part of the country, turn our eyes with one accord to HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in whom we recognize a veteran republican both in name and principle, in profession and practice. Having raised himself from obscurity by the force of his own genius—his eloquent voice and energetic mind have ever been devoted to the cause of human freedom—and his public services preeminently entitle him to the confidence and affection of the people—and we concur in the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson expressed by him in 1823 in the following words: we "hope to see him hold the place of Chief Executive of the American Republic."

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. SPRAGUE rose and expressed his acknowledgments to the Convention for the flattering manner in which his conduct and that of his colleagues, as servants of the People, in the Senate of the United States had been noticed. He also addressed the Convention in an able and eloquent speech of about two hours, in which he briefly reviewed some of the leading measures of the present national administration, which he had been obliged conscientiously not only to disapprove but oppose, portraying in colors "vivid as the streams of lightning"—that President Jackson and his cabinet

Foreign.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

Gibraltar papers received at New-York, by the brig Ocean, contain the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews by the Algerines.—This far exceeds the barbarity of their murder of the French Consul, in a former war with France. The French, according to tradition, demanded their Consul. The Algerines said they should have him; and, immediately, he was rammed into a large gun and fired off at the French fleet. This gun is now shown, with triumph, by the Algerines, to all visitors. We have heard several of our naval officers speak of having seen it.—Unless rooks, winds, waves, or fivers have defeated the French expedition, they have, undoubtedly, ere this, avenged themselves of their barbarous enemy, and obliterated this reproach of their chivalry.—*Boston Palladium.*

MALTA, June 2.

It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore—but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt. Hastings had the honor of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's Palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive. Notwithstanding this dreadful slaughter, no less than 79 men were missing, who it is supposed have been massacred, as a reward of \$200 is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's head piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris:—The Minister of the Marine to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

PARIS, June 21.—The army has landed in eight hours, with its ammunition and provisions. The enemy's positions have been turned and carried, the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped upon the ground which he had occupied.

The Editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce have been informed, by Mr. Shaler, our late Consul General to Algiers, that the Bay of Sidi Ferasch, where the French army disembarked, is about ten miles to the West of the city. The face of the country towards the city presents no obstacle to the rapid transportation of their artillery, and water is abundant every where.

We may, therefore, expect, by the next arrival, to hear of battle and slaughter, and of the triumph of French valor and discipline.

The following extract, from Mr. Shaler's "Sketches of Algiers," indicates, as the easiest mode of reducing the city of Algiers, the very mode which the French seem to have adopted.—*Boston Palladium.*

The marabout of Sidi Ferasch, and the small castle which protects it, stand upon a comparatively high, rocky *presqu'île*, which is susceptible of being fortified, and rendered a secure military post.* On the beach contiguous to this *presqu'île*, there is a well of good water, furnished with a stone reservoir for watering the flocks which feed in the neighborhood, of which we saw several attended by Arabs.

It is obvious that any force whatever might be landed in the fine bay of Sidi Ferasch without opposition, whence by a single march they might arrive upon the heights which command the castle del Emperado, when, as nothing could prevent an approach to the foot of its walls, they might be either scaled or breached by a mine in a short time.—This position being mastered, batteries might be established on a height commanding the citadel, which is indicated by two cylindrical ruins of windmills, and where are the ruins of a fortress which was called the Stan, which the jealous fears of this government caused to be destroyed, for the reason here alleged, that it commanded the citadel, and consequently the city. The fleet which had landed the troops, would by this time appear in the bay to distract their attention, when Algiers must either surrender at discretion or be taken by storm.

*This is the point of which the French have taken possession.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. July 30.

Awful Calamity.—After a week of extreme and oppressive heat, heavy rain storms commenced last Saturday evening, and continued almost incessantly, until yesterday noon. The streams just north and east of this place (in which directions the rain fell most rapidly,) have been swollen to an unparalleled size.

Most of the Bridges have been swept away, and crops are injured to a very great extent. Between this place and Vergennes, we learn that the tops of many fields of grain appeared but just above the surface of the water.

But the most distressing results of this freshet, were at New Haven West Mills—a small hamlet about 3-1-2 miles north of this village. The stream running through that place, had been dammed, as is supposed by timber, &c. just above, until the heavy rain of Monday night, broke through every barrier, and precipitated a tremendous torrent into the hollow, carrying off about twenty buildings—and with them the family of Mr. Nathan Stewart, consisting of seven, the wife and three or four children of Mr. John Wilson, and a son and hired man of L. B. Eldredge, Esq. Making fourteen persons who are supposed to have met a sudden and watery grave! There is, perhaps, a faint hope that some of these individuals may yet be found in safety.

In the southeast part of this town, we learn that two dwelling houses, with a saw mill, &c. are swept away—one family narrowly escaping with their lives. At New Haven East Mills, we learn, generally, that the bridge, valuable woolen factory, grist mill, saw mill, &c. are gone. The saw mill occupied by Mr. Chase, in Weybridge, with the bridge standing near it, on the turnpike are gone. We also understand that the mills and bridges in Bristol are mostly destroyed; and we are fearful of hearing that our Salisbury friends have sustained serious injury.

Immense damage has been done to buildings, farms, crops, &c. to the north and east of us—our account of which is necessarily imperfect. But all the desolation of other places is trifling in comparison with that which has swept thro' New Haven West Mills—the besom of destruction appears to have literally moved all but the rock where the clusters of houses stood, and left there the gloom of death.

Mr. Preble, Minister of the United States to the Court of the Netherlands, arrived at Brussels on the 18th of June.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JOSIAH FARRAR,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, Clothier, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH FARRAR,

SPROUT HAPGOOD.

Waterford, August 24, 1830. 3w 8

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received for sale, Dark and Light Calicoes, new style; a great variety of Green, Black, plain and twilled, figured Black and colored Silks and Satins; Black and Colored Canton Crapes; Capes and Colors, an entire new article and the latest New York fashion; Palm Leaf Fans; ready made Vests, newest fashion and cheap; a large assortment of Gentlemen's Cravats; Velveteens; long Silk Shawls, very low; Cambrics; Swiss figured and plain Muslins; Bobbinet, Laces and Footings; Ladies' white Cotton and Worsted Hose, cheap; Umbrellas; Parasols, new and cheap; good Black Lace Veils; a large assortment of Ribbons, which are put at a cheap rate; Black and colored Silk Braid; Fancy Boxes; Tapes; Threads; Bobbins, &c. Also, Pins; Needles; Silver and Steel Pens; Penknives; Scissors; Pocket Books; Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings; Ear Knobs; Breast Pins; Fancy Hair Combs; horn, ivory and wood Combs; Walking Canes; Ridding Twigs; Whip Lashes; Stilettoes; Watch Guards; Rings; Chains and Keys; Hooks and Eyes; Needle Boxes; Pocket Compasses—with a general assortment of Fancy, English and American Goods.

Likewise, one Epaulet, Feather and Military Hat, which will be sold at a great bargain.

Just received as above, Authorship, a Tale by John Neal. The American Jurist for July, and a variety of other Books.

Aug. 9. 3w 8

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my son, REUBEN HEALD BROWN, has left me, and refuses any longer to put himself under my protection, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

EPHRAIM BROWN.

Norway, July 30, 1830. 6 3w

HEBRON ACADEMY.

The Fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence on the eighteenth day of August; and the Female Department, under the superintendence of a well qualified young Lady, on Monday the sixth of September.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 22, 1830. 5 3w

FOR SALE,



A GOOD young Cow. Inquire at this office. Aug. 2.

H. G. CARTER, Fancy DRY GOODS.

NO. 9.

Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland.

WHERE may be found every article in the line with many not usually kept, which may be discerned by the following:—

Swiss Muslins; figd and plain Mull do. do.; Barages, various colors; Palmyrenes, MARINO, raw Silk, Valencia and many other SHAWLS; Hose of Cotton, Silk, Raw Silk, Linen and Worsted material, some two or three hundred, double heels; Gloves, Mitts, Parasols; LEIGHORNS, bot at Auction; Navarinos, white, black and buff; Circassians; Merino Cloths; Smyrna Gauzes; Muslim Jack'd Robes, a cheap article for Dresses; Justre Levantines; black India Levantines; Satin do. do. real India; blk Silk Camlets for Pelises; Gro de Naps; Gro de Indes; Gro de Lins; Plaid Bombazines; superb blk Lace Veils from 2 to \$10 real double; blk Lace Bobinet 5 4 and 6 4 wire for Veils; white do.; Muslin wrought Collars 1s 6d; Green Gauze Veils; Green Gauze Barrage and Crape for Veils; Battistes various colors; superior Spool Cotton 4 6d a doz.; Be's in Boxes; Balls in lbs; Wire do. in oz.; Linen Floss best quality; Cotton do bolts and Skeins; Ribbons, Bonnet, Cap, Sash, Belt, &c. new and old style.

Sheetings and Shirtings; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all kinds and qualities; Vestings of Valencia, Marselles, dark and light.

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—all fashionable shades and many different qualities.

Tickings; Checks; Stripes; Ginghams; Jeans; Fustians; thin Stuffs, such as Cassinets, cold Jeans, Rouen Cassines, Stomonts Drilling, French do. Silk Striped do. &c.

CRAVATS,

Cambric, Muslin, plaid, figured, shaded, &c.

SILK STOCKS,

of every fashionable pattern; Gents. stout Hosiery Gloves; Bandanna, Flagg, German, English, French and other Pocket HAND, KERCHIEFS. Military Stocks; Buff Gloves; and Vestings; Muslin Cravats; best Italian Cravats; Dimities; Corded Cambrics & Lawns; Cotton Yarn, black, white, mix'd Knitting Cotton; Duck for Pants; ready make Drilling Pantaloon and Jackets; Batting; Wadding; Seersuckers; Diapers stout and wide; Furniture Pack 9d to 2s; Crape Shawls; Foundation Muslin; White Tabbly Velvet for painting Blue India Nankins; Coat. Vest and children's Buttons; plain German Caps for Boys; Fancy Jewel boxes; Scotch Tapes; C. Silver Thimbles; Fans, palmleaf and feather; Cologne, best quality; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs 3s to 6s; Pocket Books; Steel Scissors; Ivory Combs; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Bobbinet Laces, thread wrought; Straw Braids; all articles in the Millinery line.

TRAVELLING BASKETS,

all sizes, which together with ninepenny Calicoes and sundry other articles not mentioned, constitute his Stock complete; individuals and heads of Families about purchasing for themselves or others, will be enabled to find many articles not usually obtained without search. Portland, July 10. 6w 4

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—CARTHAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors or owners of land in the town of Carthage, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me the undersigned Collector, to collect for the year A. D. 1829, in the several sums following, viz:

Names where known	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	State County & Town Tax	Debtors Light & Taxes for 1830 \$
Nathaniel Dunning,	3 1/2	110 1/2	180 3 42	
do	3 1/2	64	40 76	
David Dunlap, Esq.	2 1/2	160	80 152 6 04	
Roger Merrill, Esq.	2 1/2	120	75 143 4 41	
do	3 1/2	160	100 1 90	
Abiather Austin,	3	9 1/2	80 1 52 3 83	
Bowman & Haskell,	4	9 1/2	100 1 90 1 37	
Lealand & Tucker,	4 1/2	80	40 76 1 47	
North half,	4 1/2	80	40 76 1 47	
Staples and Carey,	4 1/2	160	80 1 52	
do	4 1/2	160	160 3 04	
do	5 1/2	160	80 1 52	
do	5 1/2	203 2 1/2	3 99	
do	6 1/2	160	100 1 90	
Edmund Maynie,	5 1/2	160	50 1 95	
Benjamin Gould,	12	6 1/2	130 2 47	
Jessie H. Saunders,	10	2 44	30 57	
William Bowley,	2 1/2	80	60 1 14	
do	2 1/2	8	20 38 1 60	
Gideon Bowley,	2 1/2	8	20 38 1 67	
Philip Yetton,	2 1/2	8	20 38	

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday the twenty-eighth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at the dwelling-house of Daniel Storer, Esq. in Carthage.

JACOB BERRY,

Collector of Carthage for 1829.

Carthage, July 10, 1830. 3w 5

MONEY!! WANTED!!

OWING to the pressing want of "MONEY" at this time we are admonished by our obligations to our creditors that we must not be unmindful of their liberality towards us, and are therefore necessarily compelled to call upon all persons who are indebted to the undersigned, for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, to be 'punctual' and make immediate payment, (for punctuality is the best safeguard to promote the welfare of all trades.) It is not our desire to vex at any time, but when necessity 'stares us in the face' we are driven to the unpleasant task of doing it. We hope our patrons will take this as a friendly hint, and remit to us our due forthwith.

GOODNOW & PHELPS.

Observer Office, Norway, July 26, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

NOW receiving by the subscriber a great variety of New Goods, many articles of which will be sold very cheap. Also, one case New York

HATS,

fashionable patterns, and will be sold abargain. Likewise, a great variety of silks, Cambrics, Ribbons, Threads &c. Also, Navarino, Leghorn, Silk, and Battiste Bonnets, cheaper than ever, with a great many other articles.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Aug. 2. 6 3w
As above, a few elegant China Tea Sets. Lottery draws on Wednesday. Eighty prizes of \$1000 each.

(although they were pleased to style themselves and their supporters the only exclusive republicans in the land) had been incomparably more arbitrary, despotic and tyrannical in the exercise of power than any former administration.

Mr. HOLMES followed Mr. SPRAGUE in an able and animated speech showing among other things the great inconsistency between the practice of President Jackson and the principles which he professed prior to his election.

Voted, That the address and resolutions and the proceedings of the Convention, be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in all the national republican Papers in the State.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the proprietors of the Meeting-House for accommodating them with the use of it on this occasion.

Voted, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to Gen. John K. Smith for the dignified manner in which he presided during their deliberations.

JOHN K. SMITH, President.
Attest, SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.
REUEL WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

COUNTY OF YORK.

JOHN BODWELL,

ABIAH USHER, JR.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SYMS GARDNER,

JAMES DRUMMOND,

ELISHA HARDING,

CARLETON DOLE.

HANCOCK AND WALDO COUNTIES.

JOSHUA W. HATHAWAY,

THOMAS SAWYER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

MOSES FULLER.

OXFORD COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet in Convention at the House of SIMCOON CHIPMAN, in South Paris, on TUESDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers. Every incorporated town is requested to send two, and each plantation one delegate. It is hoped that a full representation will be sent, as business of importance will come before them.

By order of the County Committee.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The National Republicans of Oxford Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention at the House of Simcoon Chipman, in South Paris, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidates to represent them in the present Congress, also to transact all other business that may come before them. Each town in the District is requested to send two, and each plantation one Delegate. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the District Committee.

The National Republicans of the town of Norway are requested to meet at the house of Capt. David Noyes, on SATURDAY next, 14th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be holden at the house of Simcoon Chipman in South Paris, August 17th.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the great Republican Convention held at Augusta on the 30th ult. where were assembled people from almost every part of the State. Every County was fully represented except the County of Washington, from which Resolutions were received, approving of the call of the Convention, and resolving to concur in all honorable measures which might be adopted in order to ensure the re-election of Mr. HUNTON. At an early hour in the morning the people began to pour into Augusta. Unfortunately, the weather for several days previous was so unfavorable that the beautiful and commodious steam boat Connecticut was unable to leave Portland, or account of which several hundred were deprived of the opportunity of attending. At the ringing of the bell at 11 o'clock, the streets were filled with people moving towards the meeting house, which is said to be the largest in the State, and was soon filled to overflowing. It was estimated that there were between two and three thousand present. The Argus says it was ascertained 'by actual count' that there were 'only six hundred and six' present, but this is quite as near the truth as the Argus generally comes, therefore no credit can be given to the assertion. Every individual present will testify against it. After assembling together, the Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Hallowell, arose and called the meeting to order, and after making a few remarks, nominated Gen. JOHN K. SMITH, of Portland, a veteran of the Revolution, the associate of Lafayette—the fellow-soldier of Washington, and a Republican from his earliest youth, as President of the Convention. He was unanimously elected. Samuel M. Pond, of Bucksport, and Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, were chosen Secretaries. The Throner of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. TAPPAN of Augusta. After these preliminaries a committee was appointed to draft an address to state to the people the object of the meeting. Another committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, when the Convention adjourned one hour.

In the afternoon the Convention met according to adjournment, when Mr. HOLMES reported the address which occupies a large portion of this paper. Mr. Sprague then arose and addressed the Convention for 2 hours in a very energetic and eloquent manner. Mr. Holmes addressed the assembly for a few moments in his usual style, accompanied by some sarcastic remarks upon the course pursued by the present administration in regard to removal from office without giving reasons for so doing.

By the latest accounts from Louisiana it appears pretty certain that the election in that State has gone decidedly against the present Administration. Judge White, the anti-Jackson candidate for Congress from New-Orleans district, has been elected without opposition. The returns for Governor as far as received, are as follows:

For Roman, (anti-Jackson,) 2043
Beauvais, (Jackson,) 932
Hamilton, 599
Randall, 344

Majority in favor of Mr. Roman over Mr. Beauvais 1111 votes, over Mr. Hamilton 1444 votes, and over Mr. Randall 1609 votes. This election goes far to confirm the opinion expressed in regard to the increase of the popularity of Mr. Clay in the quarter where the advocates of the present administration expected to find but little opposition. There is a voice from behind the mountains clear and distinct, that speaks louder and louder that Henry Clay is fast rising in the estimation of his countrymen. From all parts of the country we hear of Henry Clay—all eyes are turned to him with one accord—We see in him a Pilot who is about to take the helm of the Ship of State who will bring her safe into harbor.

Since the above was in type we learn that the defeat of General Ripley is almost certain. His opponent Gen. Thomas is very popular and the leader of the Clay party. Roman will be elected Governor by 2000 majority. The members of assembly from New-Orleans and from most of the parishes heard from are favorable to the election of Mr. Johnston to the U. S. Senate.

A good sign.—The Blue Hill Beacon, which has formerly professed to be neutral, has come out for Henry Clay, for our next President, and Jonathan G. Hunton for our next Governor. The editor of the Beacon says he cannot and shall not support such an administration as the present national administration, but will lend his aid in re-establishing the power in the hands of the People. Things look encouraging 'down east,' and the friends of republicanism, (not Jacksonism) may expect much from that quarter. In speaking of the election, the Beacon says—

"As the approaching election is one, the result of which is fraught with interest to the people of this State, it is necessary that our readers should be informed on subjects relating thereto. In the performance of this duty, we shall have regard to the feelings of all, & shall express our opinions without reference to 'party' or 'the bias of party' prejudices. To advocate the election of the best men, will be our aim."

"JONATHAN G. HUNTON now exercises the office of our Chief Magistrate—and thus far has discharged its several responsibilities in a manner which does honor to himself and the State. We know nothing that has transpired during the administration of his trust, which should in the least, shake or destroy the confidence which the people have reposed in him; and we hazard nothing in the assertion that since the organization of our State Government, no Chief Magistrate has better acquitted himself than Mr. HUNTON. We therefore advocate his re-election, and respectfully refer our readers to the testimony borne by his fellow townsmen at a public meeting in Readfield to his worth."

We learn by the latest accounts from the Algerine expedition, that the French had taken possession of the heights which command Algiers, fired the city in four places, and were about to enter it.

The following is an extract from an account of the Convention at Augusta, published in the Bangor Register: Speaking of Gen. Jackson's removals, Mr. Sprague said—

"He could not stop to cite all instances—enough had been cited to show the absurdity of this pretence about FEDERALISM. He then examined every other pretended ground and showed that on no one of them could the different cases be reconciled. He then stated the only principle on which they could all be reconciled and on which it was as evident as noon-day they all depended, and that was devotion to the will and wishes and interests of ONE MAN. It was the principle avowed in the outset that Gen. Jackson would reward his friends and punish his enemies. He who had been or was willing to be devoted to this one object, no matter who or what he was or had been, was to receive his reward. He who would not swear allegiance and promise to support his chief, was to be punished."

Mr. Sprague then recurred to first principles and showed the true doctrines of Republicanism, that the people were every thing—one man nothing. In monarchy, the King was the fountain of all power and honor—one man was every thing—the People nothing. He then spoke of the impenetrable darkness in which the reasons of this conduct were shrouded, and the tyrannical silence of our rulers. He related his own experience in a single instance. At the request of one of his constituents who had been removed without cause assigned—and in obedience to a duty which he owed to the citizens of the State of Maine and as their Representative, he asked of the Department as a matter of mere right and justice, the reasons of this removal. He was told he must not know.

And this, said Mr. Sprague, with an emphasis and force which electrified the audience—

"this is exclusive Republicanism."

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republicans of the town of Paris friendly to the State Administration are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Z. STEPHENS on Saturday the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. to choose delegates to attend the County and District Conventions at South Paris on the 17th inst. and to transact any other business that may be thought proper when met.

"We have seen a gentleman who has lately had occasion to travel through most of the counties in this State, and the account which he gives of the acquisitions to the republican cause is of the most cheering nature, notwithstanding its enemies are very busy in trying to keep up a show of strength. Gratifying as this intelligence must be to our friends, yet we would not have them relax their exertions in the great and good cause in which they are engaged, for perseverance unto the end will make the victory more glorious.—*Eastport Sent.*

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

[The following lines were written some years since by a young Lady, and now given to the public by a friend.]

Visions of Pleasure, ah! where are ye fled,
Blossoms of Hope, ye are wither'd and dead!
Ye caught my young eye as I gazed with delight,
And my heart was unchain'd with the ravishing sight.

Fondly I view'd ye, all bright as ye were,
Deeply I mourn'd ye, all faded as ye are;
The Angel of Hope spreads his wings to depart,
And the withering blight of despair chills my heart.

O where shall I go to find ease for a heart
Disappointed hath pierc'd with her poisonous dart—
The world is before me all lonely and drear,
There is naught that can soothe or comfort me here.

There's a land where the weary repose—
There's a soil where felicity grows;
'Tis far, far away—and that region of rest
Is the Land of the Blest, the home of the just.
Adieu then ye dreams of delusion; no more
Will I seek for delight on earth's perilous shore;
From the dark waves of sorrow my spirit shall rise
To mansions of glory, and peace in the skies.
Waterford, Aug. 1833. F.

MISCELLANY.

From the Juvenile Miscellany.

WILLIE, THE BLIND PIPER, AND HIS SISTER JEANNIE.

Little Willie, the Piper, was a blind boy, and an orphan. I do not know what would have become of Willie, if it had not been for his good sister Jeannie. Their father was a Scotch Lord, and he once owned a great castle; but he was very poor when he died; and cruel people turned the little children out of house and home. Jeannie had heard that many of her countrymen had made fortunes in England, and she took her blind brother by the hand, and they wandered off to that country. They often suffered very much from hunger;—for Jeannie did not love to beg, and day after day she would live on hawthorn berries, without making a complaint. Sometimes Willie would get a penny for playing a tune on his little pipe; and when Jeannie sang with her clear, small voice, "Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon"—or with tears streaming down her cheeks, warbled out her mournful, "May be we'll return to Lochaber no more," there were few indeed hard hearted enough, to refuse the orphans a sixpence and a blessing.

And thus they made their way into the heart of England; but when they were there, the poor children could not tell why they came, nor what they should do. At last a distressing accident happened, which in the end proved a great blessing. When God afflicts us, he often does it for our good, both in this world and the world which is to come.

Jeannie and the little blind piper were one day trying to make their way into the kitchen of a great palace, that belonged to an English Lord: "If there be any Scotch folks there," said Jeannie to Willie, "they will be unco glad to hear a sang of bonny Scotland; aiblins, we'll get a supper wi' a sang."

It chanced their path led them by the dog-kennel, and the hungry hounds, forgotten by their keeper, had broken loose. They rushed upon the two vagabond children, bit them dreadfully, and would have killed them, had not their screams brought the keeper to their assistance. The dogs were called off, the bleeding children conveyed into the house, and a doctor sent for. The English Lord was a kind hearted man, and was much distressed at the mischief his dogs had done. He was pleased with the patience and quiet behaviour of the little sufferers; and his heart warmed rather more toward them, because his own mother had been a Scotch woman, and dearly attached to her native land. Every thing was done for the comfort of the poor little wanderers; and when they recovered from their wounds, he asked them if they would be his own servants, and wait upon him. The children cried with joy to think they should once more have a home, and not be obliged to sleep in the fields, and live on berries. They were very faithful servants, and their master became so much attached to them, that he sent to London for a famous Doctor, and told him that if it were possible to restore Willie's eyesight, he wished to have no expense spared. The physician declared he could cure Willie's blindness—and in three weeks the little orphan could see Jeannie's face, and ask what color were her eyes and hair. He had strange ideas at first. The houses on the other side of the street seemed to him so near that he was afraid to move, lest he should run against them. Every thing that was beautiful and good, seemed to him like his sister Jeannie. He said, if the sunny sky was blue, the sound of Jeannie's voice was blue; for her voice was like the sunny-sky. I suppose he said this, because the sky and Jeannie's voice were both bright and cheerful, and both made him feel happy.

When Willie became a large lad, he began to want to go abroad and earn money. He said he had set his heart on buying back his father's castle, and living in bonny Scotland again, with his

own sister Jeannie. His master, finding he was active and enterprising, advised him to go to sea, and offered to fit him out for his first voyage, and lend him a small sum to lay out in venture. Willie was lucky in his two first voyages. He had quick passages, laid up some of his wages, was lucky in his venture, paid his master the money he had lent him, and gave Jeannie a shawl, and a box.

During his third voyage, he was shipwrecked; and after clinging senseless to the mast for several hours, the waves tumbled him on the shores of a desert island. Here he felt wretched enough, to find himself all alone in the world, and perhaps forever separated from his faithful Jeannie. But it seemed as if Providence had ordered that all Willie's misfortunes should prove lucky in the end: wandering about the island in search of food, he found one of those shells with which the Chinese anoint their emperors. It was of uncommon size, and extraordinary beauty: and the young sailor knew he could get an immense price for it. "I will buy my father's castle with this shell," said he:—and he jumped, and capered for joy. In a few minutes, he became very sorrowful. "It is true I could get a great deal of money for it in China," said he, "but how am I ever to get away from this place?" However, he had too much to do, to be sorrowful long. He set about making a hut, and surrounded himself with as many conveniences as Robinson Crusoe had done.

He lived very comfortably upon shell fish and wild fruit; and after several weeks had passed, he began to be quite a contented little hermit. But at last, an American vessel was seen in the distance, and Willie succeeded in attracting their attention to his signals of distress. They made for the island, and took him on board, with his precious shell in a rude box, he had made to conceal it. He arrived safely in New-York, from which he took passage in the first ship to China.

Willie was a shrewd lad. He was Scotchman enough to know that whoever deals with the Chinese must look out sharp what bargains they make. He showed his shell in the market, but did not seem willing to sell it. When they offered to buy it, he said he could do better to keep it till he returned to London. The Chinese were extremely anxious to get it, because it was by far the finest shell they had ever seen; finding him so unwilling to part with it, they offered him a higher and a higher price; until at last he consented to take a trifle more than a thousand dollars. With this capital, Willie began business. He went to the Sandwich Islands, and bought sandal-wood, and returned to China to sell it for four times as much as he gave for it.

Perhaps my young readers do not remember why sandal-wood is bought in such great quantities in China. The fragrant wood is used as a religious incense; and the poorest man in the celestial empire will afford to burn a little of it at sunset; while the rich fill their whole houses with its perfume. A great deal of money has been made by this traffic, in former times; but the great numbers who deal in it, have made the article cheaper in the market; of course the trade is not so profitable as it has been.

Our orphan Willie, made a fortune in this way. For ten years he never returned home; but he often sent letters and presents to Jeannie, who continued a faithful servant in the family where he had left her.

During all this time, he worked industriously, and he saved prudently. When he returned home, he possessed two thousand dollars—and he bought his father's castle—and Jeannie lives with him—and the money he earned so hard he spends freely among the poor and afflicted; and all the country bless the kind hearts of Jeannie and Willie.

"It was God himself that put it into my foolish heart to think of leading you to England, Willie," said Jeannie; for who but our Father in Heaven could have seen that the Blind Piper and his barefooted sister would come back to Scotland in a carriage of their own!"

Much has been said, and more written about the thrift and sagacity of Yankees. Their aptness in turning every untoward accident to their advantage has long been proverbial. The following narration will go to illustrate this part of their character. Some fifteen years since, a sloop of sixty tons or upwards was fitted out on Connecticut river for the West Indies, with a cargo of small stock, consisting of sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. On the morning of the third day, when they were about equi-distant from Montague and the Gulf Stream, a monstrous whale was espied a little ahead fast asleep.—The Captain as jovial, and laughter-loving, a Jonathan as ever made a cucumber seed out of bass wood, called all hands upon deck.

"Boys," said he, "I'll play that greasy lubber a Yankee trick. Look out now for a little fun."

There was a smart breeze blowing, and the Captain taking the helm, run the sloop smack on to the whale. The leviathan not relishing such familiarity,

raised his huge tail, and at a single sweep carried away the bowsprit up to the night head. Here was a pretty kettle of fish, as the cook said when she upset the lobsters.

"There, Captain, by golly," said the mate, "you've got fun enough for all hands now."

"Ahem—I swow," returned the Captain, "who would have thought o' that. Well, if we cant go to Turks Island, we'll try Martha's Vineyard. Put her away for Gay Head."

In less than a week the sloop reached the Vineyard; the pigs and poultry were sold and the sheep turned out to pasture. In another week, the vessel was repaired, a sufficiency of salt aboard, and on her way for the banks of Newfoundland. A load of fish was soon caught, and the sloop Good Intent made five hundred dollars by the attempt of the Captain to make a little fun by running down a whale.—N. Haven Pol.

CHEAP FLOUR.—An account appears in the Paris Moniteur, of the discovery, by chance, of the means of making flour from wheat straw. This being chopped small and passed through the millstones yields a flour, coarse in appearance, but agreeable to the taste and also nutritious. Made into a wash for pigs, or mixed with oats for a horse, it is said to be an excellent article of food. The bread which is made from it is superior to much of the common bread eaten by the lower orders on the continent.

To prepare potatoes for Hogs.

They should be put into a vessel in which they are to be boiled in sacks or bags, leaving room for them to swell, and when sufficiently boiled the sacks should be taken out and left to drain, for the water becomes so strongly impregnated with the poisonous qualities of the roots, as to be highly injurious to animals generally, and to counteract in some degree the benefits of the farinaeous properties of the potatoes. For some reason raw potatoes are not so nutritious to animals as those from which the poisonous qualities have been drawn by boiling.

BEARING OF APPLE TREES.—A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

DAMAGED GRAIN.—Musty grain may be rendered perfectly sweet by immersing it in double the quantity of boiling water till the water becomes cold. All the damaged grain will rise to the surface, and as the mustiness rarely penetrates thro' the husk or bran of the kernel, the wheat will be cleansed without much loss. It is afterwards to be dried.

Daring Robbery.—One of our most respectable citizens, while attending the performances at the Theatre on Friday evening, was robbed of his pocket book containing six thousand dollars, in bills of the Branch Bank of the U. States of this place. The money was drawn from the Bank on that day, in bills of from 5 to \$1000. Sundry notes and papers were also in the pocket book, which may possibly lead to a recovery of the money. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the recovery of the bills and notes.

Providence Journal.

One of the city wags at Hartford a few days since, made a bet with a friend, that the editor of the Times, a Jackson paper in Hartford, could not write a paragraph without frequently using the words federal or federalist, which was to be decided by the editorial columns of the three last numbers of that paper. The believer in the editors ability to write without the use of these terms, of course lost his bet. The same bet might be made in reference to every Jackson paper in this State, without the least fear of losing.—Bath Gazette.

The Marblehead Register states that a large rat caught by the nape of his neck in a trap on Thursday night, completely skinned himself and absconded, leaving his whole hide unbroken, except by the teeth of the trap.

A large gray Eagle, was shot, when on the wing, at Salisbury Mass. a short time since, measuring 7 feet and 3 or 4 inches from the extremities of his extended wings.

Col. De Witt Clinton is engaged by order of the U. S. Engineer Department in surveying the Connecticut river above Springfield.

Henry Wheaton, Esq. U. S. Charge d' Affaires to Denmark, arrived at Amsterdam May 12th, from Copenhagen, on his way to Paris.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms, for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptances, and 7 1-2 deduction for cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin, and other presses, Mather's Ink, Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand 700 lbs. White's Minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts. sixty days, or 54 cents cash. 100 lbs. Minion, 200 do. Nonpareil, 300 do. Long Primer, 100 do. Brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a handsome deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington Medium Presses, at \$125 each, cash. One Superroyal do. \$130 cash.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above four insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials. I HOIT, July 17. 44, Wm. st. New York.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools, and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington, both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given. May 17, 1830. ts 48

PATCH WORK.

(OR REMNANTS CALICO BY THE POUND.)

NAVARINOS & LEIGHORNS. SATIN Brilliants, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; and Black and Silk; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks; new style; Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 Blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinet Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd; Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear. Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Gingham; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirts; and every description of DRY GOODS, necessary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by HENRYR POOR. Portland, June 17th, 1830. 6w 52

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF any person can give information of the residence, if living, of Mr. Jared Hall, who left Marshfield, in the State of Vermont, about two years since, and resided, for a short time, thereafter, in Burlington, they will confer an essential favor on an afflicted woman, by conveying intelligence, to her, by mail, directed to Marshfield, Vt.

POLLY HALL.

June 18, 1830.

Printers will aid the cause of humanity by inserting the above.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,

PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 30 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$4; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$6; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worssted Hosiers; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Book, Jacket, Cambric & Swiss Muslins— with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGAR & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20 Gold-street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, 6 months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica and all larger,	\$0 30	Small Pica,	33
Double Pica,	32	Long Primer,	40
Great Primer,	34	Bourgeois,	46
English,	36	Brevier,	56
Pica,	36	Minion,	70
		Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb. W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed two dollars, in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. June 24, 1830.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality. Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

ASHES!

WANTED.

THE subscriber will continue to take well burnt Dry House ASHES through the season, for which he will pay 14 cents per Bushel, in COINS.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, June 8, 1830. 50 2m

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, POST PAID.